METEORIC SHOWERS.

Watching for the Display Last Night.

THEIR APPEARANCE IN 1883.

SCIENTIFIC VIEWS AND OBSERVATIONS.

GRAND DISPLAY OF CELESTIAL PYROTECHNICS

fThe Watchers in This City.

Traspay Morning—3 o'Clock.

od folk of Gotham have been sadly disap-Spite of the predictions of the astronomers apparent correctness of their calculations, the er did not fall, and the grand display no doubt, until to-night. Between six the evening and three o'clock only indication of the probable

NEW YORK, Nov. 12, 1866.
At a meeting of the Metropolitan Fire Commissioners, leid this morning, it was ordered that notice of the comnencement of the meteoric shower, expected to take base on the morning of the 13th or 14th inst., be given y ten strokes repeated three times in quick succession n each of the fire belis throughout the city.

CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE, Secretary.

ther the good intentions of the Fire Commi with any regard to punctuality, and the star-gazers were

A large number of our citizens have already begun ser vigils, in order to witness the coming grand display their vigits, in order to witness the coming grand aspiny of colestial pyrotechny. Up to the present time (mid-night) very little of the meteoric phonomena has occurred to reward the patience of observers, and it is thought that the sublime exhibition will not take place before me anticipated display; but it has been found necessary to rigidly exclade every person except those angaged in he observations. Notwithstanding the Observatory is easted a considerable distance from the built portion of he city, and the road to it is dark and lonely, a large senceurse of people have assembled there anxiously waiting whatever intelligence may be given from the tome of the building.

nusual astronomical signs. The sky is very clear stars are shining brightly. The professors say

The New Orleans People on the Lookout. New Orleans, Nov. 12, 1866.

The grand meteoric display between midnight and awn promises to be witnessed by many. No signs of the promises and midnight. Lange C.

THE PHENOMENON OF 1833.

We extract the following observations and letters from journals published at the time the meteoric showers of 1883 occurred:—

BALTIMORN, Nov. 13, 1833.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BALTIMORE PATRICE:

Being up this morning, at five o'clock I witnessed one of the most grand and alarming spectacles which ever beamed upon the eye of man. The light in my room was so great that I could see the hour of the morning by my watch, which hung over my mantle, and supposing that there was fire near at hand, probably on my own premises. I sprung to the window and beheld the stars, or some other bodies presenting a fiery appearance, descending in torrents as rapid and numerous as I ever saw makes of snow or drope of rata in the midst of a storm. Occasionally a large body of appearant fire would be huried through the atmosphere, which, without noise, exploded, when millions of flery particles would be cast through the air. To the eye it presented the appearance of what may be called a railing of fire, for I can compare it to nothing else. Its continuance, ac ording to my time, was, from the moment when I first discovered it, twenty minutes; but a friend, whose lady was up, says it commenced at half-past four, that she was watching the sick bed of a relative, and therefore can speak positively as to the hour of its commencement. If her time was correct, then it rained fire fitty minutes. The shed in the adjoining syard to my own was covered with stars, as I supposed, during the whole time.

A friend at my elbow, who also witnessed it, in whose veracity I can place the most implicit reliance, confirms my own observation of the phenomenon, and adds that the flery particles which fell south descended in a southern direction, and those north took a northern direction. He thinks it commenced earlier than the period at which first winessed it and that it lasted longer—that when his clock chimed six there were still occasional descents of stars.

of stars.

I have stated the facts as they presented themselves to my mind, and leave it to the philosophers to account for the phenomenon.

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[From the Baltimore Gazette, same date]

While most of our fellow citizens were comfortably wrapped in the arms of Somnus we beheld one of the most sublime and awful spectacles which nature can present. At five o clock this morning the sky was perfectly series and not a cloud was to be seen. On a sudden the heavens became illuminated with thousands of shooting stars going in the direction of the northwest. The phenomenon lasted without intermission for nearly thirty minutes. The meteors were of various sizes, some larger, some smaller, some forming long trains, which remained for several seconds in the heavens. They were observed, not in one part of the sky only, but the north, the south, the east and the west were equally spangled. At twenty minutes past five a meteor, we would suppose, about six inches in diameter, exploded with considerable noise, almost perpendicularly over the horthwest part of the city. The blaze was splendid, so as to give the sky the appearance of sunrise. It shot in the direction of the northwest, leaving a stream of light which assumed a serpentine form, apparently of thirty feet in length, and lasted more than one minute.

We were amused at the different effects produced upon the few beholders—some, in dreadful affright, predicted the end of the world, others, of more stern soul were sure that it at least prognosticated some dreadful war; while the philosopher, smilling at their simplicity, calmity riewed the phenomenon, wonderful as it was.

[From the Baltimore American of Nov. 14.1]

[From the Baltimore American of Nov. 14.]

To the Epirens.—My attention was arrested at about fear o'clook this morning by an unusual number of mesors, which I suppead to be first horizontally in all directions from one centre, which appeared to be directly over the spot where I then stood; but on moving to a distance of about one and a half miles I found the centre appeared sail to be over me, and those meleons which appeared there left a much shorter train, than those which appeared in any direction around me, from which I concluded that their course was perpendigular. Their number increased from form with all past five selection, when I seemed to rain firs, and while I stood at the sorner of Charles and Payette streets one very bright as appeared to me directly over Charles street. At first it was straight, the two ends then curling towards the west, till they formed a near figure of three; after which the ends uncurried, turning towards the cast till they formed a near figure of three; after which the ends uncurried, turning towards the cast till they formed a near figure of three; after which the ends uncurried, turning towards the cast till they formed a near figure of three; after which the ends uncurried, turning towards the cast till

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 15, 1833.

On Wednesday morning, the 13th fast, at half-pa four o'clock, I removed the curtain from a bedchar ber window which fronted the east to see whether the day had dawned. The heavens exhibited an aspet to gladden the heart of an astronomer. The winds wen hushed, the morning star possessed unwonted bri lancy and beauty, the whole firmament was absoluted cloudless, and all the starry host tripled.

of them having visibly accelerated motion, the usual precursor to their becoming brilliant. There was no intermission to them until the reddening sky proclaimed the rising sun.

This unusual display of gas light created no alarm, because unaccompanied by the universal attendants upon terror to intelligent nature, "the strife of elements," "the rocking of the battlements." The first anxious glance met a full assurance that no apprehension could be entertained for life or property.

That they were gaseous fluid in distinct spaces, and in a state of ignition, could not be questioned, because they were too light to be subject to direct gravitation. Their curvatures resulted from that impulsion which proceeds from rarified bodies upheld by dense media, and their uniformity of direction was maintained by the near approach of the sun expanding the eastern hemisphere, and the density of the air near the earth preventing sudden depression.

The elements of bodies are few, and to their transpositions and varied proportions we owe the infinite combinations of matter with which we are surrounded. Chemical philosophy, although yet in its Infancy, informs us that we have perfect synthesis as well as analysis in the formation of two common substances. Water decomposed gives oxygen and hydrogen; these collected and reunited again form water; so, too, azote and hydrogen compose ammonia, and ammonia subject to analysis gives azote and hydrogen. If we cannot in all instances reproduce the bodies changed by chemical action, explain their modes, or successfully imitate nature in their formation, it is because of the present feeble state of science and the imperfection of our senses.

Phosphorus, sulphur, oxygen, nitrogen, carbon and the electric fluid enable us to solve satisfactorily all the variety of light familiar to our senses; but which of these were concerned in the beautiful phenomenou of which I have been speaking I cannot say with absolute certainty; and how, in the beautiful phenomenou of which I have been speaking I can

SAMUEL B. SMITH, M. D., United States Army.

The following paper on the remarkable meteoric phe-omenon which was exhibited over all parts of the 1833, has been furnished by Professor Olmsted, of Yale

College, New Haven:—

On comparing the accounts that were given of the "falling stars" in various places, it is found that the appearances were everywhere nearly the same, being, with slight variations, as follows:—The meteors began to attract notice by their frequency as early as nine o'clock on the preceding evening; the exhibition became strikingly brilliant about eleven, but most splendid of all about four o'clock, and continued with but little diminution until merged in the light of day. A few large fire balls were seen even after the sun had arisen. The entire extent of the exhibition is not yet ascertained with precision, but it covered no inconsiderable portion of the arth's surface. It has been traced from the longitude of sixty-one degrees in the Atlantic ocean, to longitude one hundred degrees in central Moxico, and from the North American lakes to the southern side of the Island of Jamaica. It was not seen, however, anywhere in Europe, nor in South America, nor in any part of the Pacific Ocean yet heard from. Everywhere within the above named limits the first appearance was that of first works of the most imposing grander, covering the entire

hour. It was very brilliant, in the form of a pruning hook, and apparently twenty feet long and eighteen inches broad. It gradually settled towards the horizon until it disappeared. At Niagara Falls a large luminous body, shaped like a equare table, was seen mearly in the zenith, remaining for some time aimost stationary, emitting large streams of light. At Charleston, B. C., a midgor of extraordinary size was seen to course the heavens for a great length of time, and then was heard to explode with the noise of a cannon.

The apparent gadest of time, and then was heard to explode with the noise of a cannon.

The apparent gadest of the point from which the meteors seemed to emanate, was observed by those who fixed its position among the stars to be in the oppstellation Loo. At New Haven it appeared in the bend of the sickle (a collection of stars in the breast of Leo) a little to the westward of the star Gamma Leonia. By observers at other places remote from each other, it was seen in the same constellation, although in different parts of it, a change of position supposed to be owing to the effect of paraliax. An important observation, first published by the writer of this article and since confirmed by the concurrent testimony of all the observers who remarked the position of the foregoing radiant point among the fixed stars is, that this point was stationary among the stars during the whole period of observation—that is, that it did not move along with the earth in its diurnal revolution castward, but accompanied the stars in their apparent progress westward.

According to the testimony of by far the greater number of observers, the meteors were unaccompanied by any peculiar sound, but on the other hand such a sound supposed to proceed from the meteors was said to be distinctly heard by a few observers in various places. It is well known, however, that persons unaccustomed to making observations in the stillness of night are aptween in the stars of the case, such as the peculiarity of the sounds and their unif

since reached the ground which can be considered as a residuum or deposit from the meteors, although indications of such a substance were supposed to be discovered by different observers.

A remarkable change of weather from warm to cold accompanied the meteoric shower, or immediately followed it. In all parts of the United States this change was remarkable for its suddenness and intensity. In many places the day preceding had been unusually warm for the season, but before morning a severe frost ensued, unparallesed for the time of year. Indeed the seasons and atmospheric changes exhibited remarkable anomalies long after that period, a fact which it may be well to place on record to compare with future observations, sithough it may be impossible to decide at present whether or not these irregularities had any connection with the phenomenon in question. Thus, at Michilimackinac, so uncommonly mid was the season throughout the latter part of November and the whole of December that the Indians made maple sugar during this month, and the contiguous takes remained unfrozen as late as the 3d of January. At the same period the season in the southwestern States, as far as New Orleans, was unusually cold. In most parts of New England an uncommonly mild winter was succeeded by a remarkably cold and backward spring, requiring domestic fires to be kindled throughout the month of May and frequently in the month of June. A succession of gales commenced about the time of the meteoric shower, first in the Atlantic Ocean and afterwards in various parts of the United States, almost unequalled in this country for their frequency and violence.

In entering on the explanation of these mysterious phenomena, is is argued, in the first place, that the nectors had their origin beyond the limits of our atmosphere; that they, of course, did not belong to this earth but to the regions of space saterior to it. All bodies near the earth, including the atmosphere itself, have a commendent of the earth's rotation, and consequently at a member

responded to these consequences of the disturbance of the simospheric equilibrium is a remarkable fact, and favors the opinion early suggested, that such disturbance is a natural effect of the meteoric shower, and it is a consequence from which the most formidable dangers attending phenomena of this kind are to be apprehended. Although it is doubtful whether the meteors in any case reached the ground, yet there is reason to believe that they sometimes descended very low. A credible witness informed us that he saw one explode and leave its train between his eye and an opposite precipice several hundred feet in height. The remarkable meteor before mentioned as having exploded near the star Capella, left a train which exhibited appearances so

Capella, left a train which exhibited appearance so pocular and it was aft object upon which to build the pocular from each other. If this were the fact, then the different points in the heavens to which different observers would refer it would furmish data for estimating its height. Mr. Twining has rendered it probable that the fact was so, and grounded upon it the estimate that the place where the meteor exploided was twenty-nine and a half miles above the surface of the barth. Some circumstances, however, menioned by the writer of the article in the American Journal of Science still render it somewhat doubtful whether any single meteor could be identified as seen by different and distant observers; and other facts strongly indicate that the place of explosion was much nearer to the earth than the limit assigned by Mr. Twining.

With regard to the nature of the meteors, after establishing the fact that, they were combustible, light and transparent bodies, it is inferred that the cloud which produced the fiery shower consisted of nebulous matter analogous to that which composes the tails of comets. We do not know, indeed, precisely what is the constitution of the material of which the latter are composed but we know that it is very light, since it meets no appreciable force of attraction on the planets, moving even among the satellites of Jupiter without disturbing their motions, although its own motions, in such cases are greatly disturbed, thus proving its materiality; and we know that it is every light, since it meets no appreciable force of attraction on the planets, moving even among the satellites of Jupiter without disturbing their motions, although its own motions, in such cases are greatly disturbed, thus proving its materiality; and we know that it is every light, since it meets no appreciable force of attraction on the planets.

Various hypotheses have been proposed to account for the word of the production of the meets of the control of the meets of the formation of the production of the meets of t

bodies been nearly equal, they could not have remained so long stationary with respect to each other. Hence it is inferred, first, that the body which afforded the meteors was pursuing its way along with the earth round the sun.

The limits of the present article do not permit us to exhibit in full the reasoning by which the other conclusions mentioned in the Journal of Science are sustained. These are, second, that the body revolves around the sun in an elliptical orbit, but little inclined to the plane of the cellpite, and having its aphelion near the orbit of the earth. Third, that the body has a period of nearly six months, and its perihelion a little below the orbit of Mercary.

The article from which most of the foregoing particulars have been taken concludes with some account of a remarkable light seen in the seast at the time of the meteoric phenomenon, and subsequently in the west after twilight at different times until the month of May, which light assumed different species, corresponding apparently to those which the body revolving around the sun in the manner contemplated by the theory would occupy. Hence it was conjectured that this luminous appearance proceeded from the body itself which afforded the meteoric shower. Should future observation establish the truth of this conjecture, the inst would afford a striking confirmation of the theory, but the theory is founded on evidence independent of this last consideration. It is also suggested that this light may result from a nebulous body revolving around the sun interior to the orbit of the earth.

We cannot conclude this sketch without according to the first of the earth from the direful effects which the "first" shower" might, without such care, have unquestionably produced. Had the meteors been mentum would have enabled them to reach the earth and had they held on their course three seconds longer it is impossible to penceive of the calamities which would have ensued by the descent to the carth of bodies of such mas nitude, glowing with the most

[From Nites Register, November, 1833.]
A gentleman was at the office of the Register on the 13th inst., just arrived from the West, said that he had seen not only the phenomenon above described, but a similar one except less brilliant, when crossing the Allerhanies, two or three nights halors.

The phenomenon above described was seen at many places, north and south. At New York and at Alexandria, it was observed as early as twelve o'clock, but most brilliant between four and five o'clock. It is by all described as having been very magnificent and awfully sublime. The sky was clear at the time, without a cloud, and the stars very bright.

meteors vanished from sight without a visible or sudible explosion, and for the most part without scientillations. No appearance of the aurora borealis was observed, nor the slightest vapor of any kind. The air continued, as on the evening before, entirely pelined.

At half-past six o'clock the thermometer stood at fifty-four degrees Fahrenhest, the barometer at twenty-nine inches and four-tenths, and the hygrometer at about twenty-eight degrees. No change was noticeable in the magnetic dip, variation or intensity. Gold leaf electrometers were excited by a touch; Bennett's, pieced on the prime conductor, with the cushion insulated, rose on a slight motion of the machine. The pendulum of Deluc's dro pile was accelerated. Your most obedient servant,

In a book recently published, called "The Geography of the Heavens," with a celestial atlas, by E. H. Bur ritt, A. M., 104, 1951, an account is given of a scene

similar to the above.

"Mr. Andrew Ellicott, who was sent out as our commissioner to fix the boundary between the Spanish possessions in North America and the United States, witnessed a very extraordinary flight of shooting stars, which filled the whole atmosphere from Cape Florida to the West India islands. This grand phenomenon took place the 12th of November, 1709, and is thus described:—'I was called up,' says Mr. Ellicott, 'about three o'clock in the morning, to see the shooting stars, as it is called. The whole heavens appeared as iluminated with sky rockets, which disappeared only by the light of the sun after daybreak. The meteors, which at one instant of time appeared as numerous as the stars, flew in all possible directions, except from the earth, towards which they all inclined more or less, and some of them descended perpendicularly over the vessel we were in, so that I was in constant expectation of their falling on us."

The notion that this phenomenon betokens high winds so of great antiquity. Virgit, in the first book of Georgics, expresses the same idea:—

"And oft, before tempestuous wind arise,
The seeming stars full headlong from the akies,
And shooting through the darkness, gild the night
With sleeping glories, and long trails of light."

The subject of astronomy is a peculiarly delightful

The subject of astronomy is a peculiarly delightful study, and is designed to lead to serious contemplation of those stupendous works of the Almighty, above als other departments of human knowledge. "An undevout astronomer is mad."

"An underout astronomer is mad."

The Richmond Whig copies the following article from the Richmond (Virginia) Gaseth, of April 8, 1803, which describes a similar phenomenon:—

The starry meteors seemed to fall from every point in the heavens in such numbers as to resemble a shower of skyrocketa. It happened at about one o'clock, and continued until three in the morning, and was witnessed by many, because of the fire that had broken out in one of the rooms of the armory. One ball appeared to be eighteen inches in diameter—a hissing noise was plainly heard in the air, and with some reports resembling the discharge of a pistol. Several of the largest of these shooting meteors were observed to descend almost to the ground before they exploded. Indeed many of those which we saw appeared to approach within a few yards of the house tops and then suddenly to vanish. Some persons, we are told, were so alarmed that they imagined the fire in the armory was occasioned by one of these meteors, and in place of repairing to extinguish the flames they husted themselves in contriving to protect the roofs of their houses from the fire of heaven.

The Newburyport Hereald of Docember, 1799, has an account of a similar phenomenon, which happened on the 12th of November preceding. It was seen by Captarn Woodman and the crew of the brig Nymph, in lat. 29, long. 11, returning from St. Domingo. At two elock A. M. the atmosphere appeared full of stars—I may say thousands of thousands, shooting and blaring in every direction, in a most extraordinary and alarming manner, &c.

Barriti's Astronomy speaks of the phenomenon of 1799, as described by Captain Woodman, which was also the one seen by Mr. Ellicott, and by M. Bonpland, at Cumaha, in South America, &c.

The seriempe points (from Baltimore) at which this phenomenon was wintessed, so far as our information seconds of its phenomenon was wintessed, so far as our information strends, shall be noticed hereafter—the various secounts of its peening and saids for that purpose.

time:—
Nov. 13, 1833.—From one A. M. until after daylight
this morning there was a very unusual phonomenou in Nov. 13, 1833.—From one A. M. until after daylight this morning there was a very unusual phenomenon in the heavens. It appeared like meteors burting in every direction. The sky at the time clear, the stars and moon bright, with streaks of light, and thin white clouds interspersed in the sky. On going on shore in the morning I inquired of the Arabs if they had noticed the above; they said they had been observing it most of the night. I asked them if the like bad ever appeared by fore. The oldest of them replied that it had not. I asked them to with cause they attributed it. The answor was, "they supposed the devil was at work;" and they considered it an ill omen, which of course was natural, as they were daily expecting an army to besinge the city. For the last six days it has been blowing a strong gale from the south, hary weather and sand in the air.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS ON THE ELECTIONS.

The Elections Carried by Violent Charges

Against the South.

[From the Memphis Commercial and Argus, Nov. 8]

The canvass has been characterized by an energy and excitement heretofore unparalleled in our political history. On the part of the radicals no effort has been spared to secure an overwhelming triumph. Every appeal calculated to excite and inflame the prejudices and passions of the Northern mind has been made to influence the result. It is said that the issues to be decided were the same as discussed at Shilloh, Fort Donelson, Vicksburg, Gettyeburg, Appomattox, and on the, other battle fields of the late war; that the oppressed and persecuted Union men of the South looked to the result of the elections with an anxiety that could only be appreciated by those who understood their terrible situation, and that it would declare a purpose either to sustain them or abandon them to their merciless persecutors; that the democracy had committed hundreds of murders in New Orleans and Memphis, and everywhere used the power of the government to crush the loyal and elevate the disloyal, and that it sought to blonge the country into another civil war by inducing the President to assemble a lawless body of Southern traitors and Northern copperheads, and recognize it as the legal Congress of the United States. Such is a sample of the charges that have been made through the columns of every radical paper in the North, and upon which the charges that have been made through the columns of every radical paper in the North, and upon which the charges that have been mechanisted. And violent and unfounded as were these charges, they have been excelled in malignancy and ferocity by radical orators, among the vilect of whom were the renegades from the South, who traversed the greater portion of the North, exciting and infaming the middle of the people with their falsehoods, and hounding them on in their maduces, and even proposing to march with torch and turpentine to the destruction and desolution of the South. With these appe

The Result Unfortunate But Expect

[From the Louisville (Ky.) Courier, Nov. 9.]
About so much was accomplished in the recent elections as was expected. The radicals have held their own, or very nearly so, while the conservative vote is increased. The philosophy of these results is that the people of the North have not yet recovered from the or very nearly so, while the conservative vote is increased. The philosophy of these results is that the people of the North have not yet recovered from the frenzy of the war, and are not yet prepared to take a caim and intelligent view of the situation. They are still consulting their prejudices rather than their interests. They are looking to the gratification of their malicor rather than to the prosperity of the nation. They are not considering whether either section will be damaged by praistence in the perspectition of the down-trodden and desolate South, but they seem willing to put the control of our national affairs in the hands of men of extreme views, and leave the result to fate. The consequences of this abandonment of the public interests for the gratification of embittered feelings are not considered. Beyond this all is forgotten. The necessity of restoring prosperity to the South, of stimulating its productive powers and increasing its wealth, that it may be enabled to pay its proportionate share of taxation mecessary to defray the expanses of the government and sustain the national credit, appear to be matters of utter indifference, not at all involved in the question of the punishment of the South for her rebellom. The idea that the Southern States were guitty of rebellom has been so successfully indoctrinated into the public mind that it will take years to establish the conviction that the upraining of twelve millions of people is not treason, but a simple assertion of an inherent right to throw off a government which is odious and establish one which is congenial.

Vengeance is the moving principle, and both private interests and the general weal are lost sight of in its pursuit. The party now in power is supposed to be imbed with the proper sentiments and views for the appropriate and satisfactory adjustment of the questions at issue, and they age therefore retained in power. It is not considered material that a minority is now governing the nation, and that by peculiar circumstances the votee

The Election of Negroes to the Massachusetts
Legislature.

[From the Augusta (Georgia) Constitutionalist, Nov. 9.]
Whatever may be said of the Massachusetts election
it cannot be denied consistency. The return of two negroes or quadroons to the State Legislature is good proof
of the pudding, and if the Uld Bay Commonwealth will
make these precedents of general application the world
will give her credit for an earsest fanaticism which goes
beyond theory and verbiage. Every schooliboy has read
the diagusting history of the French Revolution. The
moral of that as of other frenzied upheavals indicates
that all agitations run their appointed course and cure
themselves by excess and reaction. The madness of the
present hour must have the same impétus, and, if cared
at all, by violence and aggression. When Anna
Dickinson, for whom a God-blessing is asked in the
North by delicate females—when Anna Dickinson hobnobe with and pots Fred. Bougiass; when Susan B. Anthony hankers to gain admission to a negre convention
at Albany and falis, in consequence of being "white
trash and diagracefuj." when Boston and Charlestown
fail to discover any virtue in Caucasian blood; it behooves the entire North to be on guard against the encroschiments of "Moral Idea Men" and unfrocked women. The signs of the times are ominous, but if the
joke is to go for a joke at last, we trust the Massachusette delegations may be made to feel the force of their
own teaching, and have their seats in the Senate and
Representative Chambers occupied by "friends and
brothers." Such an exchange would not be wholly deplorable. We sincerely trust it may come to this pass,
Bomething of the kind will have to come before conservatism can take a stride that leads to conquest.

Can't Do Justice to the Subject.

[From the Montgomery (Ala, Mail, Nov. S.]

The elections of Tuesday have gone for the radicals.

New York goes radical by a majority of from five to
fitteen thousand. Illinois gives forty thousand majority
for the radicals, and Massachusetts not only gives seventy thousand majority for the radicals, but elects two
niggers to the Legislature. Congress is overwhelmingly
against the Fresident, and can do with the South whatever pleases it. We can't do justice to the subject.

THE MALTIMORE POLICE COMMISSIONERS' TROUBLES.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 12, 1866. Judge Bartol will give his decision to-morrow at noon the hab eas corpus case of the Police Commissioners,

THE NEW CAPTAIN GENERAL OF CUBA.

His Reception and Installation into Office at Havana—He Announces His Determination to Suppress the Slave Trade.

The steamer Cuba, Captain Bain, from Havana on the 6th inst., arrived at Baitimore on the 12th, and by her we have received news of interest.

HAVANA, Nov. 6, 1866

THE CRIEMONIES ON GENERAL MANEANO'S ABILITAL.

After the sailing bour of the Columbia, which prerented my giving you any details of the reception of the new Captain General, the Admiral of the station, the Deputy General, the Chief of Staff, a committee of the of Justice and other functionaries went on board the Gerona to welcome and receive the orders of his Excellency General Manzano. His Excellency left the ship at three o'clock, under the customary sature, at the sametime as when the City Council preceded to the sametime as when the City Council preceded by the mace bearers and porters, General Lorsundi and other athorities left the Town Hall and proceeded to the landing stairs, so that there was delay on either side. On landing General Manzano and General Lorsundi on his right, and followed by all the diguitaries before named, then formed the certebra and processed to the Town Hall, past the troops drawn up on both sides, the new cavalry body guard, on foot, closing the procession. These latter are a fine body of men, all evidently packed out, wearing the new uniform selected by Lersundi—scarlet red coats, white trousers, three cornered hats, and bitch top boots, and armed with short muskets. Lersundi wore a manly and cordul appearance, yet did not look so fresh and hearty as when he landed and took the command of Dulce. General Manzano looked extremely self-attafed, almost joily, ast he had gained some great visiory, or was vatu of his new appointment. The former wore the band or sash of San Fernando, and the latter that of Carlos III. After having been duly sworn in, the new Captain General received the "batton of command" from the hands of his predecessor. Both then went through the hall to the throne room in the Palace, where the new Captain General received the "batton of command" from the hands of his predecessor. Both then went through the hall to the throne room in the Palace, where the new Captain General received the material successor and a select party; and at a later hour at night there was a serenado on the Place and all the functionaries of the Church and State, after which General Manzano appeared on the balcony, while the troope defined before him and the banden played in the donation.

On Saturday afternoon General Manzano issued his proclamati Gerona to welcome and receive the orders of his Excel-lency General Manzano. His Excellency left the ship at

Poar Hors, C. W., Nov. 12, 1866.
There was a terrific gale on Lake Ontario last Sunda and the following disasters are reported hereabouts: Schooner John Stevenson beached high and dry near it rallway station, schooner Caspian a total wreck, schoon Iris sunk along side the cribs, schooner Heien sunk New Harbor, schooners Union, North Star and Atlant damaged.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 12, 1866.
The schooner Worthington, loaded with ore for Cleviand, went ashere here on Sunday night. In rescuit the crew three men from a lifeboat were drowned. I vessel is not badly damaged and the crew are asfe.

NEWS ITEMS.

Cincinnati papers estimate the population of the at more than 216 000. The people of Stevenson, Aia., a few days ago meeting and passed resolutions denouncing the burning a freedmen's school at that place, and fur. W. P. Mitchell, Superintendant of the Friends

of a crop. Ine largest crop ever raised was about 50,000 hales.

Mary Knights, of Topsham, Me., thirteen years of age, died lately of a peculiar disease. She would drink a large pail of water during the night. Sometimes she would drop down going from school entirely helpiess. Her blood changed to sugar. She was sick six months. Henry M. Dezter, of the Senior Class, Yale College, has been awarded the Yale Literary Medal, for furnishing the best essay to the Yale Literary Magazins.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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